

or pulling or pushing freight  
icks. 2. A driving or pulling  
it, relating to, or involved in  
a motion or propel forward.  
rom place to place. 3. Of or  
motive. 4. Of or relating to  
abative of *locus*, place +  
on; see MOTIVE.]  
5. Of or relating to locomotion  
in a place, ablative of *locus*,  
place.

of several plants of the  
genus *pea* family, found in  
soil to livestock.

*at* (-lāt', -lit) or *loc-u-lat-*  
f, or divided into small cav-  
+ -āk.] — *loc'u-latiōn* n.,  
a-las] n., pl. -iles or -ll (-lī').  
within an animal or plant  
*oculis*, little place, dim. of  
*ocul*. Bot. Longitudinally de-  
between the partitions of the  
ind lilies. [*locu(us)* + Lat.  
-ul'']

*iz'*, *tēn'anz*] n., pl. *locum*  
ū, esp. a physician or cleric,  
noth. [Med.Lat. *locum te-*  
*tenēns*, holding.]

*-ki*]. 1. A locality; a place.  
ity or intense concentration;  
set or configuration of all  
a single equation or one or  
position of a given gene on  
loci clas-si-cl (klās'i-sī',  
standard work that is cited  
it.: Lat. *locus*, place + Lat.  
-class.]

neous grasshoppers of the  
in immense swarms that  
The seventeen-year locust,  
can deciduous trees of the  
having compound leaves  
of several similar or related  
wood of one of these trees.  
[z.]

particular word, phrase, or  
circular person or group.  
[ME *locucion* < OFr. *lo-*  
*locutio*, p.part. of *loquī*, to  
speak. See LOGO.]

ture that fills a fissure in a  
ore deposited between  
2. A rich source or supply.  
[Lat. *latus*.]

*lāt*: 1. A star, esp. Polaris,  
2. A guiding principle,  
3. *lāde*, way; see LODE +  
STONE.]

*lāt*: 1. A piece of mag-  
and attracts iron or steel.  
way; see LODE + STONE  
[z.]

used as a temporary abode  
the grounds of an  
or gatekeeper. c. An inn.  
dwellings, such as a  
ing in such a dwelling.  
organizations. b. The  
members of such a  
such as the dome-  
lodged. *lodg-ing*,  
Temporary quarters, esp.  
place or establish in  
or contain. 3. To place,  
force, or implant.  
example) before an  
(authority, for ex-  
lodged by the cy-  
temporarily. b. To rent  
lodge or become em-  
ployed.

politician who as-  
ually opposed U.S.  
[Lat. *lāt*].

politician who served  
[Lat. *lāt*].

*lāt*: *lāt* var. *lati-*  
light wood used in  
[Lat. *lāt*].

*lodg'er* (lō'jər) n. One that lodges, esp. one who rents and  
lives in a furnished room.

*lodg-ing* (lō'jīng) n. 1. A place to live. 2. Sleeping accommoda-  
tions. Often used in the plural. 3. lodgings. Furnished  
rooms in another's house rented for accommodation.

*lodg'ment* also *lodge·ment* (lōj'mēnt) n. 1.a. The act of  
lodging. b. The state of being lodged. 2. A place for lodging.  
3. An accumulation or a deposit. 4. A foothold or beachhead  
gained by troops in enemy or neutral territory.

*Lo-di* (lō'dē). 1. A city of central CA N of Stockton. Pop.  
51,874. 2. A borough of NE NJ NE of Passaic. Pop. 22,355.

*lod-i-cule* (lōd'i-kyoōl') n. One of two or three small scales at  
the base of the ovary in a grass flower. [Lat. *lodicula*, small  
blanket, dim. of *lōdix*, *lōdīc*, blanket.]

*Lōdż* (lōdz, wōoch). A city of central Poland WSW of Warsaw;  
chartered 1423. Pop. 849,400.

*Loeb* (lōb), Jacques. 1859–1924. German-born Amer. physi-  
ologist noted for his work on parthenogenesis.

*lö-ess* (lō'ës, lës, lüs) n. A buff to gray windblown deposit of  
fine-grained calcareous silt or clay. [Ger. *Löss* < Ger. dial.  
*Lösch* < *lösch*, loose. See leu-\*.] — *lö-es'i-al* (lō-ës'i-äl,  
lës'-äl, lüs'-äl) adj.

*Loewe* (lō), Frederick. 1901–87. Austrian-born Amer. com-  
poser who collaborated with Alan Jay Lerner on a number of  
musicals, including *My Fair Lady* (1956).

*Loe-wy* (lō'ë), Raymond Fernand. 1893–1986. French-born  
Amer. industrial designer noted for his streamlined designs.

*loft* (lōft, lōft') n. 1.a. A large, usu. unpartitioned floor over a  
factory, warehouse, or other commercial or industrial space.  
b. Such a floor converted into an apartment or artist's studio.  
2. An open space under a roof; an attic or a garret. 3. A  
gallery or balcony. 4. A hayloft. 5. Sports. a. The backward  
slant of the face of a golf club head, designed to drive the ball  
in a high arc. b. A golf stroke that drives the ball in a high arc.  
c. The upward course of a ball driven in a high arc. 6.a. The  
thickness of a fabric or yarn. b. The thickness of an item, such as  
a down coat, that is filled with compressible insulating  
material. — *v. loft-ed*, *loft-ing*, *lofts*. — *tr.* 1. To put, store,  
or keep in a loft. 2. To propel in a high arc. 3. *Naut.* To lay  
out a full-size drawing of (the parts of a ship's hull, for example). — *intr.* 1. To propel something, esp. a ball, in a high  
arc. 2. To rise high into the air. [ME, sky, upstairs room <  
OE, air < ON *loft*, upstairs room, sky, air.]

*loft-y* (lōf'tē, lōf'tē) adj. -lēr, -lēst. 1. Of imposing height.  
2. Elevated in character; exalted. 3. Affecting grandness;  
pompous. 4. Arrogant; haughty. [ME, noble < *loft*, upstairs  
room, sky. See loft.] — *loft'i-ly* adv. — *loft'i-ness* n.

*log<sup>1</sup>* (lōg, lōg) n. 1.a. A usu. large section of a trunk or limb of  
a fallen or felled tree. b. A long thick section of trimmed  
unhewn timber. 2. *Naut.* a. A device trailed from a ship to  
determine its speed through the water. b. A record of a ship's  
speed, its progress, and any shipboard events of navigational  
importance. c. The book in which this record is kept. 3. A  
record of a vehicle's performance, as the flight record of an  
aircraft. 4. A record, as of the performance of a machine.  
— *v. logged*, *log-ging*, *logs*. — *tr.* 1.a. To cut down, trim,  
and haul the timber of (a piece of land). b. To cut (timber)  
into unhewn sections. 2. To enter in a record, as of a ship.  
3. To travel (a specified distance, time, or speed). 4. To spend  
or accumulate (time). — *intr.* To cut down, trim, and haul  
timber. — *phrasal verbs.* *log in* (or on). *Comp Sci.* To enter  
into computer the information required to begin a session.  
*log out* (or off). *Comp Sci.* To enter into a computer the  
command to end a session. [ME *logge*.]

*log<sup>2</sup>* (lōg, lōg) n. *Math.* A logarithm.

*log*, abbr. Logic.

*log* — pref. Var. of logo—.

*log suff.* Var. of —logue.

*Lo-gan* (lō'gān). A city of N-central UT N of Ogden; settled in  
the 1850's. Pop. 32,762.

*Logan*, Mount. A peak, 5,954.8 m (19,524 ft), of the St. Elias  
Mts. in SW Yukon Terr., Canada, near the AK border.

*lo-gan-bar-ry* (lō'gān-bēr'ē) n. A trailing plant (*Rubus ursi-*  
*sinus* var. *loganobaccus*) native to Oregon and south to Baja  
California and cultivated for its edible red fruit. [After James  
Harvey Logan (1841–1928), Amer. jurist.]

*Lo-gans-port* (lō'gān-pōrt', -pōrt'). A city of N-central IN  
NNW of Kokomo. Pop. 17,731.

*log-a-rithm* (lō'gārith'əm, lōg'ə-) n. *Math.* The power to  
which a base, usu. 10, must be raised to produce a given  
number. If  $n^x = a$ , the logarithm of  $a$ , with  $n$  as the base, is  
 $x$ ; symbolically,  $\log_n a = x$ . For example,  $10^3 = 1,000$ ;  
therefore,  $\log_{10} 1,000 = 3$ . [NLat. *logarithmus* : Gk. *logos*,  
reason, proportion; see leg-<sup>2</sup> + Gk. *arithmos*, number; see  
ar-<sup>4</sup>.] — *log'a-rith'mic* (-rit'hīmik), *log'a-rith'mil* (-mīl'-  
kal) adj. — *log'a-rith'mi-cal* (-līmīl') adj.

*log-book* (lōg'bōk', lōg'ē-) n. 1. The official record book of  
a ship or an aircraft. 2. A record book with periodic entries.

*loge* (lōzh) n. 1. A small compartment, esp. a box in a theater.  
2. The front rows of the mezzanine in a theater. [Fr. < OFr.,  
covered walk, lodge. See toge.]

*log-er* (lō'gär, lōg'ər) n. 1.a. One who logs trees. b. One  
engaged in the logging business. 2. A machine, such as a crane  
or tractor, that is used for hauling or loading logs.

*log-ger-head* (lō'gär-hēd', lōg'ər-hēd') n. 1. A loggerhead turtle.  
2. An iron tool consisting of a long handle with a bulbous end  
heated to melt tar or warm liquids. 3. *Naut.* A post on a  
whaleboat used to secure the harpoon rope. 4. *Informal.* a. A  
blockhead; a dolt. b. A disproportionately large head.  
— *Idiom.* at loggerheads. Engaged in a dispute. [Prob. dial.  
*logger*, wooden block (prob. < loc<sup>1</sup>) + HEAD.]

*loggerhead shrike* n. A common North American bird (*Lanius ludovicianus*) having gray, black, and white plumage, a black  
facial mask, and a hooked beak. [< its large head.]

*loggerhead turtle* n. A large marine turtle (*Caretta caretta*)  
inhabiting warm ocean waters and having a large head.

*log-gi-a* (lōj'ë-ä, lōj'ë-ə) n. 1. An open-sided roofed gallery or  
arcade along the front or side of a building, often at an upper  
level. 2. An open balcony in a theater. [Ital. < OItal. < OFr.  
*logie*. See LOGE.]

*log-ging* (lō'gīng, lōg'īng) n. The work or business of felling  
and trimming trees and transporting the logs to a mill.

*log-i-ic* (lōj'ik) n. 1. The study of the principles of reasoning,  
esp. of the structure of propositions as distinguished from  
their content and of method and validity in deductive reasoning.  
2.a. A system of reasoning. b. The formal guiding principles of a discipline,  
school, or science. 3. Valid reasoning. 4. The relationship be-  
tween elements and between an element and the whole in a set  
of objects, individuals, principles, or events: *There's a certain  
logic to gridlock*. 5. *Comp. Sci.* a. The nonarithmetic operations  
performed by a computer, such as sorting, that involve  
yes-no decisions. b. Computer circuitry. c. Graphic representation  
of computer circuitry. [ME < OFr. *logique* < Lat. *logica* < Gk. *logikē* (teknē), (art) of reasoning, logic, fem. of  
*logikos*, of reasoning < *logos*, reason. See leg-<sup>2</sup>.]

*log-i-cal* (lōj'ī-kəl) adj. 1. Of, relating to, in accordance with,  
or of the nature of logic. 2. Based on earlier or otherwise  
known statements, events, or conditions; reasonable: *Rain  
was a logical expectation in April*. 3. Reasoning or capable of  
reasoning in a clear and consistent manner. — *log'i-cal* (-  
kāl'i-tē), *log'i-cal-ness* n. — *log'i-cal-ly* adv.

*logical positivism* n. A philosophy asserting that in assessing  
truth observation has primacy and that metaphysical and subjective  
arguments not based on it are meaningless.

*logic circuit* n. *Comp. Sci.* A computer switching circuit that  
performs problem-solving functions.

*log-i-clan* (lōj'ish'ən) n. 1. A practitioner of a system of logic.  
2. A student or scholar of logic.

*logic operator* n. *Comp. Sci.* A program instruction, such as  
OR, in which the quantity being operated on and the result of  
the operation each can have one of two values.

*lo-gi-on* (lō'gē-ōn') n., pl. -gi-a (-gē-ə). A supposed saying of  
Jesus not recorded in the Gospels. [Gk., oracle < *legein*, to  
speak. See leg-<sup>2</sup>.]

*lo-gis-tic* (lōj'is-tik) also *lo-gis-ti-cal* (-tē-kəl) adj. 1. Of or  
relating to symbolic logic. 2. Of or relating to logistics. [Med.  
Lat. *logisticus*, of calculation < Gk. *logistikos*, skilled in calculating  
< *logistēs*, calculator < *logizesthai*, to calculate <  
*logos*, reckoning, reason. See leg-<sup>2</sup>.] — *lo-gis-ti-cal* (-  
lī-kāl'i-tē), *log'i-cal-ness* n. — *lo-gis-ti-cl* (-tē-shēn) n.

*lo-gis-tics* (lōj'is-tiks, lā-, lā-) n. (used with a sing. or pl. v.)  
1. The branch of military operations that deals with the pro-  
curement, distribution, maintenance, and replacement of ma-  
teriel and personnel. 2. The management of the details of an  
operation. [Fr. *logistiques* < *logistique*, logic < Med.Lat. *lo-*  
*gisticus*, of calculation. See LOGISTIC.]

*log-jam* (lōj'äm', lōg'äm') n. 1. An immovable mass of floating  
logs crowded together. 2. A deadlock, as in talks; an impasse.

*lo-go* (lō'gō') n., pl. -gos. A name, symbol, or trademark de-  
signed for easy recognition, esp. one borne on a single print-  
ing plate or piece of type. [Short for LOGOGRAM and LOGOTYPE.]

*Lo-Gō* (lō'gō) n. *Comp. Sci.* A programming language developed  
for teaching young children. [Alteration of Gk. *logos*,  
word. See Logos.]

*log- or log- pref.* Word; speech: *logogram*. [Gk. < *logos*,  
word, speech. See leg-<sup>2</sup>.]

*log-o-gram* (lōg'o-grām', lōg'ə-) n. A written symbol repre-  
senting a word without expressing its pronunciation; for ex-  
ample, for 4 read “four.” — *log'o-gram-mat'ic* (-grām'-  
tik) adj. — *log'o-grammat'ic-al* (-līk'ēl) adj. — *log'o-*  
*graph* (-grāf') n. (lō'gā-grāf', lōg'ə-) n. See logogram. — *log'o-*  
*graph'ic* adj. — *log'o-graph'ic-al* adj. — *log'o-graph'ic-ally* adv.

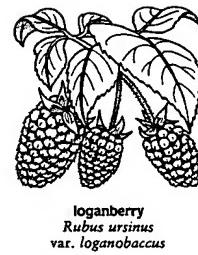
*lo-gog-ra-phy* (lō-gōg'rā-fē) n. The use of logotypes in design  
and printing.

*log-o-graphy* (lōg'o-grāfē', lōg'ə-) n. Games. A word puzzle,  
such as an anagram or one in which clues are given in a set  
of verses. [Loco- + Gk. *graphein*, writing, record, riddle.]

*lo-gom-a-chy* (lā-gōm'ə-kē) n., pl. -chies. 1. A dispute about  
words. 2. A dispute carried on in words only; a battle of  
words. [Gk. *logomakhia* < *logomakhēin*, to fight about  
words : *logo*, logo- + *makhē*, battle.]

*log-or-the'a* (lō'gō-rē'ə, lōg'ə-) n. Excessive use of words.

*Lo-gos* (lō'gōs', lōg'ōs') n. 1. *Philos.* a. In pre-Socratic phi-



loganberry  
*Rubus ursinus*  
var. *loganobaccus*

ā pat	oi boy
ā pay	ou out
ār care	ō töök
ā father	ō bööt
ā pet	ü cut
ā be	ür urge
āl pit	th thin
ā pie	th this
ā pler	hw which
ā pot	zh vision
ā toe	ə about
ā paw	item

Stress marks:  
' (primary);  
' (secondary), as in  
dictionary (dik'shə-nér'ē)